

# The Times.

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## THE TIMES

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## Wayside Cleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

### TO MY BROTHER.

I'd be with thee to-night, brother!  
This calm and lovely night,  
To shed a lustre o'er thy path,  
Bringing to thy heart delight;  
To banish weariness and pain,  
And bathe thy throbbing brow,  
To still the yearnings of my heart—  
I would be with thee now.

I'd be with thee to-night, brother!  
Beside thy couch to kneel,  
In feeble accents there to breathe  
Thine all my heart's desire;  
Yes, quickly, quickly, would I come  
To thy far distant home;  
To soothe, sustain and comfort thee,  
But ah! I cannot roam.

Affection's hand hath kind me here,  
As I hath bound thee, where  
No one but strangers press thy brow,  
Or tender thee their care.  
But may those stranger friends of thine  
Deal kindly with thee ever;  
Let them not miss thy sister's hand,  
Or mother's voice so dear.

But should all earthly friends thee fail,  
There's one who'll ever prove true  
Till death life's silver cord shall rend,  
My brother, dear to you;  
He will be a faithful Helmsman be,  
To steer thy floating bark;  
To ports of joy unknown while here,  
Where all is drear and dark.

Then, brother dear, accept him now,  
Accept him for thy guide  
Across the troubled sea of life,  
Which flows a mighty tide;  
And if no more meet thee here,  
May I, in sweet heaven above,  
Rejoice with thee around the throne  
Of God, where all is love.  
Oakland. MARY.

FOR THE TIMES.

### AN AUTUMN BREATH.

BY MELLIE MORRIS.

Yes; he is dying! hush, ye winds of Autumn!  
Ye make me mad with such a sad'ning wail;  
My heart is breaking with its tide of anguish,  
Hush, now, my Saviour lest my spirit fail.

We who have roamed life's pleasant vale to-  
gether,  
Must now tread separate paths, and far apart;  
He will walk over faded flowers in heaven,  
I through earth's darkness, with a bleeding heart.

To live in separate worlds! to hear him calling  
My name in low, low music never more;  
To know that 'twixt us Death's deep stream is  
flowing,  
While I must wait alone upon the shore!

'Twill drive me mad! I cannot stay the sorrow  
That presses on my heart its weight of woe;  
This dream of years, the friend, the true, the  
only  
One that ever loved me, perish now!

FOR THE TIMES.

### GOOD NATURE.

BY EMMA SOPHIA MILLS.

One cannot imagine any quality of  
the human mind whence greater ad-  
vantages can arise to society than  
good-nature, seeing that man is a so-  
ciable being, not made for solitude,  
but for conversation. Good-nature  
not only lessens the sorrows of life, but  
increases its comforts. It is more agree-  
able than beauty, or even wit, for  
beauty will fade like a rose, and wit  
will grow dull, but good-nature is a  
pearl of great price that can never  
grow dim.

It gives a pleasing expression to  
the countenance, and induces a multi-  
tude of the most amiable observations.  
It is, indeed, the origin of all society.  
Were it not for good-nature, men  
could not exist together, nor hold in-  
tercourse with one another. For this  
reason, men invented that species of  
artificial urbanity called good breeding,  
which is nothing more than an imita-  
tion of good-nature, for what is it but  
the reducing into a system of affability,  
complaisance and easiness of tem-  
per?

Good-nature is an aptitude of mind  
on objects in an inexplicable way, and  
which discovers itself in universal be-  
nevolence to the whole creation. In  
it lies the foundation of sympathy,  
and generous feeling to every member  
of the human family. It is a portion  
of that love which is the attraction of  
the mental universe. It possesses a  
power, the progression of which will  
gradually banish tyranny, war, dis-  
ease, and vice, from the land and  
unite mankind in one great brother-  
hood. Little need be said in its  
commendation. Yet this quality of  
the human soul, excellent as it is, is  
often cried down, by being sneered at  
by men who do not themselves possess  
it, but who are crabbled in disposition,  
or rigidly severe in temper. You will  
heartily heartily apply it to a state of mind  
a little removed from idleness. From  
their mouths how often do you hear  
the phrase of "Oh! he is as good  
natured as a fool!" But what an ab-  
surd expression is this! Good nature  
is confined neither to a weak nor strong  
mind. It is born with us. Educa-  
tion, health, prosperity, kind treat-  
ment from the world, the friendship  
of strangers, or the love of friends,  
cannot create it. Nothing can pro-  
duce it. It grows itself. It is the  
accompaniment of a happy constitu-  
tion; and being so, it must often be  
found in a sound mind than in one that  
is weak and imperfect.

Indeed, some of the most brilliant  
intellects that have ever adorned the  
world, have been gifted with good-na-  
ture to an excessive degree, and of  
an imperturbable mind. It should be  
our greatest care to avoid every thing  
which may lead us from good-nature.  
When once it begins to lose ground  
in the mind, almost every thing as-  
sists in driving it away. And ill-na-  
ture is a jaundice to the soul, which,  
when once admitted, grows with the  
most astonishing rapidity. Nay, the  
ingenuity of man is too limited to  
mark its progression. A thousand lit-  
tle habits lead us astray from good-na-  
ture, and carry us beyond its bounds  
before we thought ourselves in mo-  
tion. It, therefore, behooves us to watch  
with diligent attention all our actions,  
that none may turn us from good.

It is needless to point out many of  
the courses of the loss of ill-nature.  
They are obvious. But we may men-  
tion one or two of the most striking;  
such as indulgence of false pride and  
ambition, which leads to many mortifi-  
cations; that still more dreadful foe  
to good-nature, parsimony; and a  
strong desire to be thought witty. The  
man, who indulges in unbounded caustic-  
ity, trembles on the very verge of  
ill-nature. How often do we meet  
with a man who thinks himself emi-  
nently witty, when he is only emina-  
tely ill-natured. His speeches meet  
with a good reception, and excite the  
laugh, because his spiteful sayings  
gratify so many little passions in those  
who hear them. To those in whom  
good-nature predominates, let them  
all try to persevere. If any little ac-  
cident vex you; Any trifling loss;  
Or any trifling pain? Does distress or  
inhumanity. Does misfortune or in-  
gratitude make you unhappy? Look a  
little forward. A few days will put  
them behind you, and you will smile  
at the afflictions that they have occa-  
sioned. Think but of this—and they  
will cease to make you miserable. A-  
gain let us all look a little for-  
ward.

Doubting always makes us weaker—  
Fear makes cowards of us all;  
But the true and earnest seeker  
Knows no terror or no fall—  
L. G. Briggs

## Literary.

### THE FATAL VARIANCE.

Being a leaf from the Memoranda of a De-  
ceased member of the Bar.

BY GEORGE W. COTHRAN.

I was seated in my office one day  
in mid winter, intently pouring over  
a huge pile of authorities, to find de-  
cisions to substantiate the grounds of  
an appeal I had taken from the judg-  
ment of an inferior Court; at which  
labor I had been engaged all of the  
previous part of the day, when a trem-  
ulous knock at my office door arrested  
my attention. Laying aside my  
partially completed brief, and not in  
the mildest mood, for being interrup-  
ted, I opened the door, and there saw  
a middle-aged lady, whose swollen eyes  
and haggard cheek betokened exces-  
sive weeping. On bidding her to walk  
in, a faint, sickly smile flitted across  
her visage; and she enquired if Squire  
B— was in. On my replying in the  
affirmative—that I was the per-  
son—her pale countenance suddenly  
lighted up as though joyous tidings  
had been communicated to her; and she  
stepped promptly in and took a  
proffered seat. "Kind sir," she be-  
gan, "I am a stranger in this city, and  
it would have pleased me ever to have  
remained so, rather than be necessitated  
to visit it on such business, as now  
demands my presence here. I am  
from the State of New York—from  
the village of L—. I am a widow  
with four children; and as is usual in  
such cases, am devoid of the means  
necessary to render this life a blessing.  
For five long years I have supported  
myself and family by the fruits of hon-  
est industry. We lived, I may say  
comfortably, and enjoyed the confi-  
dence and respect of the community  
in which we resided; and would have  
continued so to do and remain, had  
not a dismal cloud lowered over us,  
and bore down upon my afflicted heart  
like an incubus."

She burst aloud into tears, and en-  
veloped her face in a linen handker-  
chief, which bore marks that plainly in-  
dicated that it had seen similar ser-  
vice before. I felt considerably em-  
barrassed, yet managed to make no  
response; waiting for her to resume,  
and inform me of the drift of her re-  
marks, which, as yet, were enigmatis-  
tic to me. At length she began,—  
"Excuse me, kind sir, for thus giv-  
ing away to my pent up feelings; but,  
believe me, my grief is unaffected  
and terrible.—I will now inform you of the  
nature of my business here."  
"I am very busily engaged to day,  
madam; but if your business is urgent,  
I will forego my other employment  
and lend you what assistance I can,"  
I remarked.

"Thank you. I will be brief. The  
eldest of my offspring, a son fourteen  
years old, is now in jail in this  
city, on the charge of larceny. I have  
come at his solicitation to render him  
all the assistance in my power, to ef-  
fect his release. I have been directed  
to counsel with you in reference to the  
matter; and am now here for that pur-  
pose."

"Can you give me the facts and  
circumstances relative to the alleged  
crime?"  
"I will show you a letter I received  
from his jailor,—the first intimation I  
had of the confinement of my son,—  
from which I learn that he was ar-  
rested for purloining a gold chain, valued  
at fifty dollars: was tried before a  
magistrate and remanded to jail, to  
await his trial at the next court of  
Oyer and Terminer, to be held in this  
city."

I took the letter and read it careful-  
ly. What she said was true. The  
jailor said furthermore, that his guilt  
had been established beyond a doubt.  
That he had been seen, by a person  
competent to be a witness, taking the  
property; and the identity of both  
the boy and property clearly establish-  
ed.

"If no facts or circumstances ex-  
ist to change the present aspect of the  
case, I must say, that the chances for  
affecting his release are extremely  
small. However, bear in mind the  
consoling proverb, 'He comforteth  
the widow and fatherless;' and do  
not despair. Providence always pro-  
vides a way for the erring to return to  
the paths of Virtue. I may restore to  
you your son."

"But," she paused and looked  
confused, "I am without money to re-  
ward you for your services."

"It is a good pay-master who pay  
when the labor shall have been per-  
formed. Give yourself no uneasiness  
on that account. It is the duty of every  
lawyer, and most every lawyer  
does, more or less services for the ame-  
lioration of the condition of the unfor-  
tunate, without charge."

"God bless you! When may I ex-  
pect to hear the result?"

"Court sits on Monday next, two  
days hence; and I will have the trial  
brought on as soon as may be, after  
the finding of the indictment, in case  
an indictment is found."

She hoped; and her heart grew  
lighter. I could not repress a sigh  
for her when she had quitted my of-  
fice. Poor woman! she was grieving  
under one of the many sad experiences  
incident to the relationship of mother;  
the most noble of all human relation-  
ships, yet the one which is too fre-  
quently, alas! attended with wither-  
ing sorrow.

Soon after, seeking out the criminal  
in his cell, I learned the facts in  
the case: and in response to an in-  
terrogation as to the favorableness of  
the result of the trial, that was to be,  
I was compelled, by my honest con-  
victions, to withhold any flattering in-  
ducements.

There was something in the boys  
department that led me to believe that  
he had been wrongfully led astray;  
something noble; and which more  
firmly enlisted me in his cause.

"This is the first crime, the com-  
mission whereof I am guilty," he said,  
in a tone which, of itself, was conclu-  
sive evidence of its truthfulness.

"In case," I began, "I get you ac-  
quitted, what will be the result, as far  
as your individual action is concern-  
ed?"

"No man shall ever hear that I have  
committed another transgression a-  
gainst the law," he replied, promptly  
and firmly.

"Shall this be so?" I said in an  
impressive and emphatic manner, ben-  
ding a sharp glance upon him.

"It shall."

I could but assure him that what  
could be done to affect his release  
should be done; and returned to my  
office.

The day of trial came. The pris-  
oner was arraigned at the bar and  
pleaded "not guilty." A jury was em-  
pannelled; the cause opened on part  
of the prosecution.

The youthful appearance and benig-  
nant countenance of the boy excited  
universal sympathy in the court room.  
Intense interest was manifested as tak-  
ing up the indictment in my hand, I  
arose to my feet. The spectators  
knew as well as I, that the reputation  
of one who might become a useful man  
and an ornament to society, was at  
stake. Let the balance turn one way,  
and he was won back to honor; the  
other, and who may predict the serious  
consequences?

"Your Honor please:—Although  
it is not in strict conformity to the  
rules and practice of this Court, at  
this stage of proceedings, yet to spare  
the County the expense of prosecuting  
this cause, I here move to quash this  
indictment, on the ground of fatal var-  
iance."

The Judge,—a man of profound  
learning and eminent ability,—listen-  
ing with that close attention becoming  
a man in his situation; the District  
Attorney frowned and looked sur-  
prised, alternately; while a general mur-  
mur of approbation ran round the  
circle of spectators.

"Proceed," said the Judge, "and  
point out the defect."

"As appears to us by the proceed-  
ings had before the Magistrate, on  
the arrest and commitment of the pris-  
oner, he was arrested, tried and reman-  
ded to prison, for grand larceny,—for  
stealing a gold chain, valued at fifty  
dollars. The indictment is found for  
stealing of a chain. This, your Honor  
will readily perceive, is a fatal var-  
iance; and I move to have the  
indictment quashed."

The District Attorney sprang to  
his feet, grasped the instrument upon  
which depended the life of a mother  
and the freedom of a son, read rapidly,  
and said in an agitated tone, "It is  
so."

My motion was granted, of course;  
and the boy accompanied me to my  
office where he met his agonized pa-  
rent.

To faithfully depict the meeting be-  
tween them requires an abler pen than  
mine; and I submit the circumstances  
to the imaginative reader.

The joy of both was excessive; and  
tears of joy flowed copiously.

After cautioning the boy to remem-  
ber well the pledge he had made to me,  
and his promising so to do, they re-  
turned to their home.

For some time after their return, I  
heard from them occasionally;—that  
he adhered to his vow, and was pros-  
pering finely.

Gradually I lost sight of him: and  
more than fifteen years elapsed ere I  
again learned any tidings of him. He  
was then a member of the Legislature  
of his State. He served his constitu-  
ents faithfully; and was re-elected.

From that position he arose to the  
office of State senator, then became a  
Member of Congress; and, under the  
administration of President Jackson,  
filled with credit and honor, one of the  
most responsible offices under the Gov-  
ernment.

It was during his occupancy of this  
last post of trust and honor that I met  
him in the city of Washington. He re-  
cognized me at once; and, overcome  
with emotion, the tears rolled down  
his cheeks, as he grasped my hand  
and called me his benefactor.

Within that MAX yet remained that  
nobleness of heart which I had de-  
tected in the boy in prison. He had  
more than fulfilled my most extraor-  
dinary prediction; and was an honor to  
his office and to his country.

It is thus we see the influence and  
result of prompt action, and good ad-  
vice.

Lockport, N. Y., 1856.

### The Edinburgh Review upon Cromwell.

One after another the great leaders  
of opinion come in to that view of Cromwell's  
character which modern investigation  
demonstrates to be the true one. The con-  
clusions of the Edinburgh Review are:  
"That Cromwell was no hypocrite or actor  
of plays, had no vanity or pride in the  
prodigious intellect he possessed, was no  
theorist in politics or government, was no  
victim of ambition, was no seeker after  
sovereignty or temporal power. That he  
was a man whose every thought was with  
the Eternal—a man of a great, robust,  
massive mind, and of an honest, stout  
English heart; subject to melancholy for  
the most part, because of the deep yearn-  
ings of his soul for the sense of divine  
forgiveness, but inflexible and resolute  
always, because in all things governed by  
the supreme law. That in him was seen  
a man whom no fear but of the divine  
anger could distract; whom no honor in  
man's bestowal could seduce or betray;  
who knew the duty of the hour to be ever  
imperative, and who sought only to do the  
work, whatever it might be, whereunto he  
believed God to have called him. That he  
was one of those rare souls 'which  
could lay upon itself the lowliest and the  
highest functions alike, and find itself in  
them all, self-contained and sufficient—  
the dutiful, gentle son, the quiet country  
gentleman, the sportive, tender husband,  
the fond father, the active soldier, the  
powerful sovereign—under each aspect  
still steady and unmoved to the transient  
outward appearances of this world, still  
gazing at the eternal."

time hopes of another, and passing through  
every instant of its term of life as through  
a Marston Moor, a Worcester, a Dunbar.  
That such a man could not have consented  
to take part in public affairs undery any  
compulsion less strong than that of con-  
science. That his business in them was  
to serve the Lord, and to bring his country  
under subjection to God's laws.

### Common Schools.

#### The Error of Prompting.

The Rhode Island Schoolmaster, one of  
the most spirited of our educational jour-  
nals, calls attention to a very common error  
on the part of teachers, namely, that of  
prompting pupils during recitation. The  
editor, it appears, visited a school and took  
shorthand notes of one recitation, with the  
following result:

A class in geography was called. It con-  
sisted of seven boys and girls, whose names  
were, as we learned during the recitation,  
Thomas, Lucy, Huldah, Horatio, Sidney,  
Austin, and Amanda. They were reciting  
about Europe, and the questions and an-  
swers were as follows:

"Thomas, what is said of Europe?"  
"It-it-it-is—," stammered the boy,  
"the small—," prompted the teach-  
er,

"est division of the globe," continued  
Thomas.

"Grand division, you mean, do you  
not?" said the teacher patronizingly.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy confidently.

"That's right," returned the master.

"Now, Lucy, for what is it noted?"

"It's noted for-for-for—," replied the  
girl,

"being the most"—the teacher went  
on with the sentence,

"civilized and-and-and"—evidently  
Lucy's memory was completely exhausted;  
so the teacher continued,

"the most popu—"

"lous, in proportion to its extent, of any  
of the divisions of the globe," said Lucy  
briskly, now helped completely beyond  
embarrassment.

"Right, Now, Huldah, what is said of  
its climate?" said the schoolmaster, with  
some tenderness in his manner.

"It-it-it-is—" began the girl,

"The western part is milder—," sug-  
gested the teacher.

"That answer is in fine print, and we  
were not to learn the fine print," cried a  
half-dozen voices.

"Right; I forgot," said he. "We'll  
try the map questions. What ocean on  
the north?"

"Northern!" said the scholar promptly.

"Are—" the teacher said, shaking  
his head.

"Arctic!" shouted Huldah, in a hurry  
to correct herself.

"Horatio, what seas and mountains on  
the south?" was the next question.

Horatio began cautiously. "Africa—,"  
but here he was arrested by a frown from  
the teacher.

"Medit—," was the kind teacher's  
aid.

"Mediterranean, Black, Az—," said  
the boy, and a frown brings him up again.

"The mountains now," said the master.

"Ca—"

"Caucasus!" said Horatio, catching  
the name.

"Right. What river, mountains, and  
sea on the east, Sidney?" was the next  
question.

"Volga," said the pupil, when the  
frown again stopped him.

"U—U—," drawled out the ques-  
tioner and prompter.

"Ural Mountains, Ural River, and—,"  
said Sidney, hesitating again.

"Casp—," said the teacher.

"ian Sea!" shouted the boy.

"Good. What ocean on the west, Aus-  
tin?"

"Atlantic," was now the prompt reply.

"Aurora, where is the White Sea?"  
said he.

She replied, hesitating, "In the in the  
in the—"

"Nor—," was the ready suggestion.

"North of Asia," said Amanda, with  
confidence.

"Why, you are reciting about Europe,"  
said the man with vexation.

"North of Europe," said the girl, cor-  
recting herself.

This was once round the class with a  
question apiece, and was an exact speci-  
men of the manner in which the poor  
scholars were taught. The teacher asked  
the questions, having first designated who  
should answer, and then when there was

the least hesitation he prompted them,  
giving them the half or the whole of the  
first word, and allowing them to commence  
exactly where he left off and finish the  
word or sentence, as the case might be.  
And the result was, as might have been  
expected, the scholars could no more go on  
with a recitation without this constant  
prompting than a cripple can walk with-  
out his accustomed crutches.

To this wretched habit of prompting  
there is a moral objection of the most seri-  
ous nature. Every recitation ought to be,  
as we have frequently said in these col-  
umns, a lesson in honesty. It is no slight  
evidence of a high tone of moral feeling in  
a pupil when he will disdain to pretend to  
know what he does not. But on the  
prompting system, children gradually lose  
the power of knowing whether they know  
their lesson or not. The object of pursuit  
in schools of all grades should be Truth,  
and this object is utterly lost sight of in a  
school conducted on the plan so well shown  
up in the Rhode Island Schoolmaster.  
Avoid it, teachers.

A PRACTICAL SCHOOLMASTER.—We  
once heard of a committee's interfering  
with and turning out a schoolmaster, for  
committing enormities, in the way of illus-  
trating his lessons. It appears that he had  
enlisted the minds of the pupils in Natu-  
ral Philosophy, and tried to get some ap-  
paratus, but he was told to do the teaching,  
and leave the nonsense. But nothing  
daunted, he got some apparatus himself  
and told the boys if they would bring a  
mouse or two the next day he would show  
them the effects of nitrogen upon them.  
The next day came the committee, to re-  
prove him, because forsooth, the boys in  
their eagerness to learn, had been up all  
night trying to catch mice for their master,  
and disturbing the house! He promised to  
do better, but when he came to Astronomy  
he committed a more atrocious crime—  
for being deficient of an Orrery, he took  
the biggest boy in the school, and placing  
him in the middle for the Sun, told him to  
turn round slow on his axis as the Sun did;  
he then placed a little fellow for Mercury;  
next to him a girl for Venus; then a re-  
presentation of the Earth; and then a fiery  
little fellow for Mars, and so on, till he got  
all the planetary system arranged, and ex-  
plained to each how fast he was to turn on  
his heel as he went round his orbit. Then  
giving the signal, the Sun commenced re-  
volving; away went the whole team of  
planets around him, each boy keeping in  
his proper distance from the centre, trot-  
ting with the proper velocity in his orbit  
and whirling around in due proportion as  
he performed his revolution. It must have  
been a rare sight, and a lesson which the  
boys retained; for do you think, my dear  
Sir, that John, who represented Mercury,  
would ever forget that he had an easy time  
walking round the lubber in the centre;  
while Will, who represented Herschell,  
must have been out of breath in scamper-  
ing around his orbit?

But the boys did not forget the lesson,  
neither did the master; they danced, but  
he paid the piper! for horrified, the com-  
mittee dismissed him at once; he had been  
teaching, for aught they knew, the dance  
of the Turkish dervishes.—E.C.

From the N. C. Common School Journal.

WHAT COMMITTEES CAN DO, WITH  
LITTLE TROUBLE.—They can, once a  
month, visit the school in their district,  
see how it is governed, and hear a few  
recitations. A few hours spent in this  
way will produce a surprising amount of  
good. This visit will be to teacher and  
to children an earnest of the interest taken  
in the school; and until the next monthly  
visit, all hands will be thinking of what  
occurred at the last visit, of the mistakes  
made, and the improper things discovered,  
and how a better appearance generally may  
be exhibited on the next occasion. Thus  
will a spur be given to teacher and pupils  
that will effect an entire revolution in the  
school. All this can be done by an ex-  
ceedingly simple thing; it needs only that  
the three or two Committeemen go once a  
month to the school, sit down, and spend  
three hours in seeing what is going on.  
If any one doubts this there is a very easy  
way of proving it—let the experiment be  
tried.

The Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D., who is  
now and has been for several years past,  
Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the  
University of North Carolina, at Chapel  
Hill, has accepted a call to the charge of  
the Episcopal Church in Memphis  
Tennessee, lately vacated by the resigna-  
tion of the Rev. Dr. Page. Dr. Wheat  
is a native of Virginia.



## United States of America To-day.

Those who seriously consider the present aspect of things political and social in our country (and "their name is legion") are startled by questions which rise unbidden to their minds: "How has this lamentable state of things come upon us? What are we to do?" These questions, coming from a people, and not from an individual, can not fairly be charged to "logical teachers," "liberal" or educated, but indicate that large masses of our people feel that our nation is in a fearful condition, and that they are looking with mingled feelings of hope, doubt, and fear for a remedy. The masses of the people would not be slow to apply a remedy if they knew where or how to apply it; but the worse than dishonest politicians occupied by leading politicians, and pretended moralists have destroyed confidence, one portion not disposed to act at all, another feeling blindly or indifferently, and others, again, shrewdly and cunningly. To this last class belong professional politicians who preach for the people and practice for themselves, political editors who like oxen in the party yoke, and juvenile upstarts, who are looking upon themselves as especially designed by Divine Providence to fill the highest offices in the gift of the nation, and upon the people at the "canon," whose province it is to go through the formality of casting votes to enable them to reach that goal for which they think themselves so eminently qualified. This indiscriminate scramble for office is one of the most prolific causes of our present groveling condition. It has resulted in the election of unknown, irresponsible, and dishonest imbecility to our first office, and in filling our national Capitol with a mass of corruption that would have disgraced Athens in its most degenerate days. A Congress which can individually or collectively (with rare and honorable exceptions, I hope) be brought to any inquiry, however base or disgusting on the assurance of sufficient reward. A Congress whose periodical sessions convert the city of Washington into a sink of vice and iniquity which should bring a blush of shame and indignation into the cheek of every true-hearted American.

But behind all this, we are to look for the first cause, and it is to be found in that feverish and nervous haste to get rich, everywhere exhibited, which is again the result of the neglect to cultivate in the minds of our youth true ideas of honesty and integrity, and leaving them to imbibing lessons of dishonesty from our leading business men, who, most of them, start with the one idea of amassing a fortune, and are regardless of the means through which they are to accomplish the end. Thus has this scramble grown to be a national evil, fraught with consequences which none can foresee. Freighting the backs of our females with furbelows and flounces, and filling our prisons, our legislatures, and our halls of Congress with young men who might have been an honor to their country, upholding its dignity, its truth, and justice, and giving to respect at home and abroad, but who are now bringing upon it suspicion and distrust among neighboring nations, and securing for it at home disgust and mortification, too humiliating to be longer endured. Crowding and overloading the homes of our wealthy classes with meaningless displays of costly furniture, and an ostentatious and offensive array of wealth, unsatisfying, and every way evil in its tendencies, and leaving the arts and refinements of life—those influences which alone elevate humanity above the brute—to languish and die for want of encouragement, and the votaries of either mere stardlings upon the sympathetic charities of a few friends.

Such is the disgusting array of facts which crowd the page of our present history, in the teeth of our boasted progress in nothing but the most commonplace materiality stripped of every influence calculated to make the life of an American father, mother, sister, or brother any thing better than a mere endurance. A life of drudgery and slavery either to mammon or fashion, without one ray of pure social enjoyment, growing out of honest, hearty, social intercourse, and sending victims by thousands annually to premature graves, who have exhausted their powers in struggling to realize dreams of impossible wealth and grandeur, and who die with their dreams all unrealized, or if realized, affording no healthy enjoyment. Filling all the avenues of life with rampant political aspirants, who only select this as one of the means by which to reach wealth, without steady, honest, and manly exertion in honest pursuits, and who are ready to sacrifice every manly attribute at the behest of the party which offers the greatest inducements. This unscrupulousness, when successful, is carried with them into high places, and there are many of our so-called statesmen who are better fitted for cells in our penitentiaries than for the positions which they now occupy, and of course disgrace.

Most undoubtedly the remedy for all these evils is in "forcing the nation back to the serious consideration of first principles," and this force must be applied to the source, which is our corrupt, not to say stultified, system of education. To apply the term education to all the influences that are brought to bear upon the mind

from youth to manhood. Young men must be taught that to lie and cheat, instead of being the indications of "sharpness," and ultimate success in life, are both dishonest and sinful, and well worthy of reprobation and punishment. Mothers must not continue in the error, that daughters are made by the Almighty alone to receive eligible matches, and that their duty consists alone in preparing them with shallow arts and accomplishments most likely to fasten the victim. Daughters must be taught that accomplishments are simple auxiliaries of refinement and intellect, and that woman's sphere is a higher and a holier one than to figure as a mere dressed and powdered bait to catch a golden youth.

Ruffians and rowdies must not be allowed to hold positions of honor and responsibility, and high places must be held alone for sterling men, tried and worthy capable of commanding respect for themselves and the positions they occupy. The press must be purged of the infamous "tricklers" who now wield its power, and our editors must dare to be honest. Public morals must be so elevated that our religious teachers can be conscientious, fearlessly preaching true morality, rather than preaching for legend. In short, the force you speak of must be applied to every element of our social as well as political and religious education, before our nation will stand before the world, as all its admirers have hoped, "the brightest star in the galaxy of nations."—*Life Illustrated.*

## Items of the Day.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst.

MARKETS.—Cotton has advanced 1-16d. a lb.

Flour declined 1s. a 2s.; Wheat 3s. 6d., and Corn 1s. The weather was fine.

The Times says that though the English harvest is abundant, there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to the agricultural interests. The Continental harvest reports are still more favorable.

FAILURE.—The Royal British Joint Stock Bank of London had failed. It had done a large business through its branches at other points. The three hundred stockholders are individually liable but will all be ruined.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The American ship Ocean Home, bound from Rotterdam, to New York with Emigrants, came in collision with another vessel, and sunk, off Liverpool, with the loss of 79 lives. The Captain and twenty of the crew and passengers escaped.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by a royal decree. Ministers have been appointed to Costa Rica and Ecuador, but none will be sent to Mexico. It is rumored that the ministers at Washington and Berlin will be recalled. Six Madrid papers have been seized by the Government.

THE SWISS.—An insurrection has occurred in Switzerland, and an engagement took place between the Swiss and Prussian troops. Count Faustill, Prussian leader, was taken prisoner, and several of his party killed.

ITALY.—Italian affairs are unchanged. Naples has addressed a second note to the Western powers more conciliatory than the first.

The Sardinian army has been increased. Diavoli addressed the foreign ministers at the Sardinian Court, stating that this step was caused solely by policy of the Austrians, and intimating in a decided manner that Sardinia will not tolerate Austrian intervention.

Italy has renewed diplomatic relations with Turkey and Russia.

A BLOODY INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED IN THE NORTHWEST.—The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 8th inst., gives the intelligence of a threatened war between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, partly growing out of the recent murders committed by the Chippewas among the Sioux, their hereditary enemies, and partly from a misunderstanding between the Indian agent and the Sioux in regard to the delivering over of certain young men engaged in forays into the Chippewa country. The superintendent demanded those men; and on the refusal to comply, the annuities were suspended. Afterwards they complied, but for some reason they have not received their money. The consequence is, a bad state of feeling exists. The Sioux demand the young men, and threaten a war of extermination against the Chippewas.

FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Kansas dates of the 15th state that fifty Southern men, under Robinson, had a fight at Grasshopper Falls on the 13th, with a Northern force who were capturing horses and provisions. On the next day the Southerners were attacked by two hundred Northerners under Harvey. After two hours hard fighting, in which twelve Northerners and three Southerners were killed, an armistice of thirty days was agreed upon.

Further advices state that twenty-five hundred Missourians were at Frank-

lin with the design of reducing that town. A battle with the Freesoilers was expected. The Freesoilers, under Harvey, had been captured by the dragons.

GOV. GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19.—Gov. Geary in his inaugural address at Lecompton, K. T. on the 11th, deprecated the continuance of strife, caused by the interference of citizens of the States, and promises justice, irrespective of party. He expects obedience to the laws of the legislature until repealed. He also issued a proclamation discharging the volunteers and militia, and commanding all armed bands to disperse or quit the territory.

### Mysterious.

Some time in June last a man was out hunting in Alamance county, near the road leading from Mebane's station to Yanceyville, and ten miles north of the former place, when he stumbled over a bundle lightly covered with leaves.

On examination, he found it to contain two silk shirts and a pair of silk drawers. The shirts had rents in them as if made with a dagger, and both shirts and drawers were covered with blood, then nearly fresh.—They were hung upon a bush, where they continue to this day.

We were passing the place last week, when we received the account above given, and examined these silent monuments of some bloody deed. The articles, though weather beaten, are in good preservation. On the drawers, the name "Thos. Jones, Tenn.," is printed in indelible ink; but a mark is drawn across this, and "J. Bruce" is written in a large clear hand.—One of the shirts has written on the silk border, in a beautiful small hand, the name "E. Walters." The opinion prevails in the neighborhood that a foul murder has been committed; but no clue has been discovered to the mystery; and the above comprises all that is known of the affair.

These facts have not before been published, and we publish them now, because it is possible that the names on the bloody garments may lead to some discovery. Pass it around.—*N. C. Christian Adc.*

DEPTH OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC.—From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the North Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks.—The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part.—There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race, in Newfoundland, and Cape Clear, in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.

AN ARREST.—We learn from a telegraph despatch to the Carolina Times that Mr. Coleman, the President of the California Vigilance Committee, was arrested in New York, the 18th. He is charged with having arrested and expelled from California James Malony, being engaged in guarding State arms. Coleman was admitted to bail in the sum of 50,000.

THE UNION.—One of the numerous blessings of the Union is, that its mighty power inspires all who live under it with a sense of security from foreign molestation and insult. United, America, in a just cause, might defy a world in arms; but divided into two or more independent sovereignties, their weakness would invite aggression and insolence from the powerful natives of the old world, and the feeling of insecurity, and of inability to avenge such wrongs and insults would prove a perpetual annoyance to them.—*Norfolk Herald.*

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—North Carolina Tobacco is still commanding the highest prices in the Virginia markets. The Lynchburg Virginian states a lot of North Carolina Tobacco was sold in that city, Thursday, at \$275 per cwt. This is the highest price ever paid in that city for tobacco.

THE RAILROAD LAND SLIDE.—A very heavy land slide occurred about ten days ago on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles above Piedmont. A tremendous mass of earth and trees slowly moved down upon the track and offered so formidable an obstruction as to render its removal impossible. The road master, Mr. Bollman, at once determined to establish an entirely new line of road through the ridge, at a point southward of the cut. For this purpose a heavy work had to be undertaken. A new cut of full fifty feet in depth, had to be made out of the rock, which was of the most unyielding texture. The new road is between 800 and 900 feet long, but was finished in eight days, by working eighteen hours per day with 200 men, and the remaining six hours with a reserve force of 50 men from the ordinary road repairs. The quality of rock thus blasted and removed was over 2000 cubic yards, and an embankment has also been made

with 3000 cubic yards of rock and earth. No impediment to passenger trains has resulted from this occurrence. The tonnage trains, however, were delayed for a full week at the slide, awaiting the completion of the new road. They are said to be all moving right again now, however, and no fear is apprehended of any similar drawback very soon.

### The North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

Will hold its Fourth Annual Fair and Cattle Show at Raleigh, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of October next.

### Five Thousand Dollars offered in Premiums.

A list of the premiums offered can be obtained of the Secretary and officers of the Society.

### General Order of Arrangements.

The grounds will be opened on Tuesday the 14th of October at 10 o'clock, A. M. The only entrance Gate will be at the north side of the grounds, near Reception Hall, where badges of membership and tickets of admission can be procured.

All stock and articles for competition must be upon the grounds by 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 14th, (Tuesday), and properly entered upon the books of the Society, and no article or animal can be removed during the Fair except with the consent of the Society. Forage and grain will be furnished at the expense of the Society.

A Grand Procession of all Premium Animals will take place on Thursday, immediately after reading the decision of the Awarding Committees.

The trial of speed for trotting horses will take place on the afternoon of Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th.

Carrriage and Single Harness Horses will be exhibited on the track during the day on Wednesday. Also, a trial of Saddle Horses will take place on the same day, when the Judges will make their examinations and award the premiums.

The Plowing Match will take place on the grounds on Wednesday, the 15th at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual Address will be delivered on the grounds on Thursday, the 16th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The award of premiums will be read and premiums paid immediately after the address. Judges appointed to award premiums are particularly requested to report themselves at the business office in Reception Hall at or before 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday the 14th.

An efficient Police will be in attendance for the preservation of order and of property.

The annual contribution of members has been reduced to two dollars, which entitles each member to a badge, admitting the ladies of his family and all children under 18 years of age, during the Fair.

Clergymen and Editors are invited to attend, and are requested to report themselves at the business office in Reception Hall, where they will be furnished with complimentary tickets.

Agricultural discussions will be held every evening during the Fair at the Commons Hall, and all interested in Agricultural and Mechanical improvement are requested to attend.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to have their articles on the Fair grounds by 5 o'clock on Monday, the 13th of October. Those complying with this request will secure the advantage of the best location and arrangement of their articles.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Chairman Ex. Committee. JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

NORTHERN BOOKS.—WAYLAND'S MORAL SCIENCE.—Every true Virginian and Southern man is now convinced that slavery is an institution of God and the Bible, and that it is neither "a moral nor a political evil." While we are making laws for the suppression of incendiary publications, we are tolerating in high places, a Northern book little better, which is placed in the hands of our youth of both sexes, as a text book in Richmond College and in the Richmond Female Institute. Many parents who send their children to these institutions are not aware of the abolition doctrines of Wayland's Moral Science. The Rev. Francis Wayland is known at home as a violent fanatical abolitionist and yet his book, containing strong abolition doctrines, is put in the hands of our youth. If the people of Richmond can tolerate such a book in the hands of their children, the people of Virginia and the South cannot and will not.—See chapter on slavery, page 200-5 Wayland's Moral Science.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HOMICIDES IN COLUMBUS.—We learn that on the night of the 17th inst., a negro man in the employment of Luke I. Yates, of Columbus county, but the property of minor heirs, resident in Franklin, cut the throat of another negro also in the employ of Mr. Yates, causing almost instant death. The murderer fled, and has made good his escape.

We also learn that sometime last week, in Columbus county, a man by the name of Baswellstabbed another by the name of Spivey, who died in about 30 hours after receiving the wound, and Baswell was arrested and lodged in jail to await his trial

at the next term of the Superior Court for Columbus, which will be on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September.—*Wit. Herald.*

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—The Philadelphia Enquirer gives the result of the analysis of sundry Gas coals, by which it is apparent that the Bituminous Coal from Deep River, Chatham county, North Carolina, is very nearly 20 per cent richer in Gas than any Coal discovered in America; and indeed it yields more Gas of a superior quality than the English coals, with which our cities are generally lighted. We hear that the New York Gas Companies are importing English Coals at a cost of \$9.75 per ton.

A gentleman of this town has politely handed us a letter received by him from Philadelphia, dated the 16th inst., from which we make the following extract corroborative of the above:

"I have been conversing with Mr. W. Waddell (of Orange), for the last hour, and was glad to be informed both by him and the papers, that after a most searching and skilful test, coal brought from our Deep River coal fields has proven to be of the most superior quality ever yet discovered either in England or in this country. Five pounds of this coal produced twenty-four cubic feet of gas, whilst hitherto no coal has been found to produce more than twenty cubic feet of gas; making a difference of twenty per cent. in our favor. North Carolina!"

In view of this most gratifying fact, and in view also of the rich prospective advantages which must ensue to our State from the possession of these mines, which are vast in extent and almost incalculable in the wealth of the deposit, we could urge the necessity of these works of improvement now in progress and in contemplation, and which are designed to afford facilities for getting this mineral to market. We would especially allude to the railroad proposed to be built between Fayetteville and the mines, for the purpose of expressing the wish that the Legislature, at its approaching session, will give this important enterprise liberal State aid. We think that in common fairness and justice it is entitled to it. Fayetteville was given the go-by entirely at the last session, and the injustice should be repaired as far as it is possible. In thus expressing a wish for the success of this road, we do not mean to cast a slur upon the river improvement, which is a work striving at a somewhat similar result with the road, preferring to wait yet a little while longer ere we abandon all hope of its future usefulness.

Wilmington Herald.

AN APPEAL FOR THE "UNION."—The following eloquent extract from the report of the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., now in session in Baltimore will be read with interest:

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that in our own country events are ever on the wing, which, like the storm cloud, when meeting an opposing force, sends its messenger of destruction, leaving only a withering and blighted foot-print to mark its career. When sectional hatred is intensifying itself—when men's minds are darkened by strong passions and fierce conflicts—when the spirit of disaffection is growing stronger, and the bonds of our social compact correspondingly weaker, it is then that our institution may go forth in its robes of universal love, with its diadem of friendship and its cincture of truth, going behind the distinctions of sect, and party, and nation, teaching man that his own comfort and welfare are interwoven with the well-being of his race. It is true as our beautiful ritual teaches us, that our Order holds no fellowship with the divisions and classification of human society. Of local ideas, we may be at times tenacious, but when they seal our vision to other and more comprehensive truths, we should remember that our relations and duties are exceeding broad and far-reaching. We should not forget that all men are of one family; that to the Odd Fellow there is but one country, the earth; but one nation—the human race. Let these great truths make our institution a solid landmark amid the waves of faction, the storms of passion and the conflicts of error. Thus will it become the palladium of our liberties, the ark of our great national safety, and on the rainbow of Hope, which encircles us, let there be inscribed, in golden characters, Union, which shall be the crowning beauty and safeguard of the whole. It is by a generous diffusion of these sublime principles on the part of its members, in their daily avocations, that will stamp upon our institution, in legible and enduring characters, the constituent elements of existence and perpetuity."

DEATH OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—The English papers contain intelligence of the death of the celebrated Arctic navigator, Sir JOHN ROSS, Rear Admiral in the British Navy, at the advanced age of 80. Having entered the navy in 1786, he took an active part in the war of the last and beginning of the present century. In 1818 he accompanied Sir EDWARD PARRY in his expedition to the Arctic seas, and subsequently spent upwards of four years there, from 1820 to 1833, in command of another expedition to these in-

hospitable regions, and on his return received the honor of knighthood from William IV. for his distinguished services.

### Worthy Example.

From the Editorial correspondence of the Observer, we clip the following extract. It shows in a strong light the great benefit of Rail Roads. What is the reason that we can not accomplish as much as a town half the size with not half the inducement to go ahead, did in this case?

At Waterloo, we left the Morris and Essex rail road, and got on the Newton road, only 12 miles long, and built for the purpose of reaching Newton, a town of 1200 inhabitants only, and an iron mine, about midway between Waterloo and Newton. What an example to us of Fayetteville? A little town of 1200 inhabitants, without manufactures, without any thing that I could see save well cultivated farms and fine cattle, to make a railroad profitable, yet has such a road, with two passenger trains each way on it every day but Sunday.

There is something instructive and encouraging also in the history of the iron mine. Several years ago, before the introduction of rail roads in those parts, my friend and a capitalist of New York were riding in a stage over those hills, when the former pointed out, at some distance, an old mine of iron ore, which had been worked for a time and abandoned. The capitalist asked some questions, took out his memorandum book, and made an entry of the locality, &c.—He forthwith hunted up the proprietors, who were scattered through distant States, and after years of negotiation succeeded in obtaining the title of the property for about \$6000. His company has since taken out 1200 tons of ore from the mine, worth \$3 a ton, or \$360,000 worth in all! How like in some particulars, are the facts to those respecting the rich iron ore of Deep River! But how unlike too! For the enterprising man to take out the 120,000 tons of ore from the Deep River mine is not yet found.

The proprietor of this mine projected the rail road from Waterloo; and, in consideration of a loan of \$150,000 from the people of Newton, continued it to that town. The 12 miles probably cost at least half as much as our road to Deep River will cost. Besides this road, we passed, between Newton and Waterloo, and this side of Waterloo, a canal, on which we saw a number of boats from Easton, Penn., generally loaded with coal. These boats ascend an elevation of 800 feet, not by locks, but on inclined planes, each overcoming 80 feet of height. The boat is drawn from the water, on the rail way of the inclined plane, hauled up to the upper canal, and there again launched in its natural element, all by water power—the water from the upper canal turning wheels by which the movement is effected.

And all this in a mountain region, where the soil is naturally poor and rocky. The canal was constructed to carry coal, and the road to transport iron ore. We of Fayetteville have near us, as good ore, and better coal, both in unlimited quantity, the elements of immense wealth, and yet stagger year after year under what these people would rejoice at the inducement to accomplish in a year. Courage! If we assist at all in inspiring a resolute determination among our people to "go ahead" in spite of all obstacles, I shall not have lived in vain.—*Fayetteville Argus.*

CHATHAM SUPERIOR COURT.—Last week the Fall Term of Chatham Superior Court was in Session, Hon. Judge Person, presiding. There was an indictment for murder against some five or six Irishmen, under the following circumstances:—It would seem that the man upon whom the homicide was committed, came to the house where these men were at table eating some meal. They asked him to eat with them; he being in liquor and abusive, commenced cursing them for asking him to eat with them, calling them d—d Irish sons of—etc. They said if that was the way he talked, he had better leave, and went to put him out. He drew a pistol and commenced either firing or trying to fire—at any rate popping caps at them. In the melee one of the men hit him a blow on the head with a stone, from the effects of which he died. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in regard to all but the one who actually inflicted the blow, in regard to whom they returned a verdict of manslaughter. Under the circumstances of the case, the Court sentenced him to three months imprisonment. We have not learned the names of any of the parties.

There was also a case where three men, citizens of the county, we believe, were indicted as accessories after the fact, for running off a negro fellow who either had committed, or was accused of having committed a rape on a white woman. The Judge sentenced them to pay a fine of a thousand dollars.—*Wit. Journal.*

STARTLING DEATH.—At a revival at McGee's meeting House, Sampson county, N. C., last week, a lady joined in prayer offered up. When the congregation arose, she was discovered remaining on her knees with her hands clutched to the back of her seat, and on examination was found to be entirely dead.

### Death of Col. Andrew Joyner.

We announce, with much regret, the demise of Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax County. He died at his residence, on Saturday last, in the bosom of his family, regretted and mourned by many relatives and friends. His age was about 71.

Col. Joyner was a native, we believe, of Martin County. He represented that County in the House of Commons in 1812 and 1813, during the war with England; and he commanded a regiment of troops at Norfolk during the war. No officer was more devoted to his soldiers, or more popular with them.

He represented the County of Halifax in the State Senate from 1835 to 1850, inclusive; and was Speaker of that body for several sessions, in which position he acquitted himself with dignity, impartiality, and firmness. He was a devoted friend of internal improvements, and of all State measures which, in his judgment, were calculated to develop the State's resources and add to her power and wealth. *Rel. Standard.*

HIGH PRICES FOR HORSES.—Porter's Spirit of the Times, in quoting the sale of "Lexington," from the Louisville Journal, says:

It is possibly true that Lexington has been disposed of by Mr. Ten Broeck for \$15,000, but the idea expressed that this is the highest price ever paid for any horse in the United States, is not only preposterous, but ridiculous. Delivered here, from cost over \$25,000. Rodolph sold for \$18,000—yes, Rodolph, the hunting? Donmouth Eclipse sold for \$14,000, and was worth about twenty shillings. Post Boy, who was the Northern champion, and ran against John Bascombe, (getting jolly well beaten,) was sold for \$18,000! Neither he nor Bascombe were worth "shocks," and neither has been the sire of a winner fit to start for sour buttermilk. At the time of their death, Bertrand would have brought respectably \$5,000, though the latter was ten times the superior horse and so proved the fact. Shark and Melley sold for \$10,000 each.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Jas. M. Journey, of Iredell county, came to his death, on Friday morning last, under the following circumstances: He was traveling through the country, with a wagon containing liquor for sale, and stopped at the house of Mr. Jas. J. Orr, of Mecklenburg county, on the Wadesboro' road, 12 miles below Charlotte, where there were several gentlemen of the neighborhood, whom he allowed to test the qualities of his liquor. In the company was Mr. Jas. H. Weddington, who approached Journey, while he was sitting on a fence with a black bottle of liquor in his hand, when he (Journey) either accidentally or designedly gave the bottle a twitch and threw some of its contents in the face of Weddington, who immediately seized the bottle and threw it at the head of Journey, cutting a hole in his hat and a severe gash on the crown of his head. All effort to stop the flow of blood from the wound proved unavailing, and death ensued from loss of blood early the following morning. The bottle was not broken by the blow.

Wm. Maxwell, a Justice of the Peace, had a jury summoned, and an inquest held over the body—the verdict being in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Weddington surrendered himself into the hands of the law, and was committed to the jail of this town by Deputy Sheriff, Robert White, on Saturday morning last.—*Char. Jour.*

ENGLISH FLARE UP WITH MEXICO.—New Orleans, Sept. 17.—Advices received, via Havana, state that there has been a difficulty between the British Minister and the Mexican government. The British Minister has demanded his passports. A British steamer, the Tartar, is collecting a naval force at Havana to proceed to Mexico, to back up the British demand. [*Augusta Constitutionalist.*]

"TEETHING" AGAIN.—There is an old slave colored woman, familiarly known as Aunt Betsy, in this city, who is now 101 years of age, and has a new set of teeth just beginning to peep out from her gums. She resides on Marks' alley, which runs from Old street back to the South-Side railroad, a few steps above Grace church. Persons inclined to doubt the phenomenon can have their doubts knocked into a cocked hat, by calling on Aunt Betsy in person, and feeling, if they have a mind. The old lady has an idea that she is being "teethed" again.—*Pt. Express.*

ONE OF THE DENTISTS.—The Albany Knicker bocker says:

"Dentists, as well as apothecaries, meet with queer customers at times. A fellow not long since called on Dr. Brockway, the distinguished dentist, and wanted to have some cavities in his teeth filled up. The Doctor examined his teeth carefully, and told him that he did not see any cavities; but he must needs look again, for the fellow was confident there were several. The Doctor again told him he could find none, and he went away. A week or so after they met each other, and he was asked about those teeth. 'Oh,' said the fellow, 'what's his name over here filled them for me—he found four holes—pretty large ones, too. I knew they were there.' 'Ah,' replied the Doctor, 'I looked very carefully and did not see any.' 'Well,' said he, 'he didn't find 'em till after he'd drilled a spell.'"



**Positive Arrangement.**  
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

**POLITICS.**  
The political atmosphere seems to be in a state of commotion at the present time, as usual on the eve of Presidential elections, but it cannot be concealed, that there are elements at work in this contest, well calculated to arouse, if not alarm the patriot, and every one who loves the institutions of his country.

Under such circumstances, it becomes every one to look well to the claims of the different Candidates, and to cast their vote in such a direction as will best secure the interests of the whole country.

But there seems to be a great difference of opinion on this subject, even among those who have no other interest, but the common interest that every citizen feels in the good government of his country.

But we believe that this difference is in a large degree caused and promoted by designing politicians, men who love place and power more than their country, and who operate on the prejudices of the masses, to secure these ends, for it is a truth well established by the history of all ages, that the few govern the many.

This truth, humiliating though it be to those who live in a Republic like ours, who boast of the right of suffrage, is none the less truth, even when applied to our own beloved country.

When will the people learn to rule, when will they arouse themselves, and teach designing men that they are not only in name, but in fact the rulers of this great country.

If these Considerations could be brought home to the reflection of the geonomy of the country everywhere; if they could be caused to divest themselves of party trammels, and to think for themselves, the great conservative element of the nation would be aroused, and factions would be taught a lesson, that would last them perhaps, half a century, and our country would pursue her great destiny among the nations of the earth.

#### NATIONAL WIG CONVENTION.

The Old Line Whigs of the Union held a National convention in Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The object of the convention was to select a Union candidate for the Presidency, in whose support, they as a Wig party national and conservative, could heartily unite. The representation was very large, embracing twenty six states and numbering a large ratio of the most distinguished and unspotted patriots of the land. The proceedings were of a high, dignified and harmonious character throughout, embracing numerous able, and eloquent addresses, breathing a love for the Union and an undivided reverence for the Constitution.

Judge Bates of Missouri was elected President of the convention, with one vice President from each state represented. The first day was taken up in speech making and appointing committees. The proceedings of the second day is thus summed up by a reporter. The Resolutions will be found annexed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The convention met at 10 o'clock, when the Committee reported a series of resolutions. They remark upon the present unsettled state of the country, and express confidence in Mr. Fillmore's capacity to restore Government to its former purity and put an end to civil strife. They enjoin the American candidates, without referring to or adopting the peculiar doctrines of that party. They lay the blame of civil war upon the Administration. They appoint an Executive Committee consisting of one from each State, and authorize the President of the Convention to reconvene it whenever he shall deem such a step necessary to promote its interests. The resolutions were most enthusiastically adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Resolved, that the Whigs of the United States here assembled, declare their reverence for the Constitution, their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity.

They have no new principles to announce—no new platform to establish; but are content broadly to rest where our forefathers rested—upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That we regard with the highest interest and anxiety the present discordant condition of National affairs. A portion of our country is ravaged by civil war, and large sections of population embittered by mutual recriminations, and we distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty of the present National administration.

Resolved, That the government of the United States being formed by conjunction in political unity of wide-spreading geographical sections of country materially differing not only in climate and products, but in local and domestic institutions, any cause which shall permanently array these sections in political hostility founded only in geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for averaging geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the Father of our Country, has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation convulsing the nation, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve the Constitution and the Union from dismemberment, and save America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and the Union, must look with alarm at two of the parties in the field for the Presidential canvass—one claiming only to represent 16 Northern States, and the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; that the success of either faction must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for an evil so appalling, is to support a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard; and we congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in MILLARD FILLMORE.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look upon him as the well-tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union—eminent alike for wisdom and firmness, and for justice and moderation in our foreign relations—for a calm and pacific temperance well becoming the head of the nation—for his devotion to the Constitution, and in flexibility in executing the laws; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of political affairs we are not called upon to discuss subordinate questions of the duties of an administration in exercising the constitutional powers of government. It is enough for us to know that civil war is raging, and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our conviction that the restoration of MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency will furnish the best, if not the only means of restoring peace.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of ASHLEY J. DOWNSON for the Vice Presidency, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country, their prompt rally to the support of the highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; that a National Wig Convention, composed of one from each State, be appointed by the President of this Convention, with authority to call any future convention, and generally to promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and respectfully submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

The resolutions were received with unbounded enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted.

At 4 o'clock, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following are the names of the delegates present from North Carolina at the Baltimore Wig Convention: Wm. A. Graham, John M. Morehead, John H. Bryan, Chas. L. Hinton, Jas. T. Morehead, B. A. Kirtland, D. B. Brooks, Francis Nixon, T. F. Jones, T. J. Hoskins, John Nicholson, Giles Melhorne, Jos. Corbie, Parker Rand, Ralph Gorrell, Geo. W. Morehead, Henry Whitford, Levin Carmichael, Addison Mangum, E. J. Hale, Wm. Thompson, W. A. Lash, Jephtha White, Ed. Yarbrough, W. S. Rankin, James Banks, and James Piper.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.—This veteran officer, attended by his staff, for the first time in many years, it is said, reviewed the cadets connected with the military academy at West Point, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage of spectators, on the 12th instant, which was not only the anniversary of the battle of North Point, but also the anniversary of the battle of Chapultepec, where Scott won one of his brilliant victories. A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from West Point in relation to the review, says:

General Scott, on this occasion, appeared for the first time in his uniform of Lieut. General, although wherein that dress differed from the garb usually worn by general officers in the American service it would puzzle the unprofessional spectator to determine. The old veteran, however, looked prodigiously fine in it, and with his tall chapeau and still taller plume of brilliant yellow, towered full eight feet above the plain. He appeared in excellent health, and although grown some-

what portly of late years, still preserves that fine military bearing for which he has always been remarkable. The battalion then went through their evolutions in admirable style. The occasion and the presence of the General-in-Chief, and so many distinguished officers, animated the young men to unusual exertions, and the review was universally pronounced to have been one of the finest ever witnessed. General Scott professed himself entirely satisfied with their discipline and precision of drill, and stated, as a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that although upwards of forty of the cadets on review were of the new class, who had been less than six weeks under the instruction of the drill sergeant, they nevertheless acquitted themselves like veterans.

#### The State Fair.

We return our acknowledgements to Mr. J. C. Partridge, Sec. of the Executive committee, for complimentary tickets to all the privileges of the grounds, during the approaching annual exhibition, which will be held on the 14, 15, 16, and 17 October.

We understand that many improvements are being made for the accommodation of visitors, and for the efficiency of the exhibition. It will doubtless be the most interesting Fair ever held in the state, if exhibitors and visitors will only equal the preparations made for their accommodation. We say to every one who possibly can, go up and show yourself.

We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that all the railroads of the State have agreed to transport articles for exhibition free of charge, and that persons attending the Fair will be charged only half price on all our roads.

#### MONUMENT TO MR. MADISON.—

The Richmond Dispatch, alluding to the fact that hitherto there was no monument to mark the resting-place of the illustrious Madison, expresses its gratification upon seeing at the establishment of Mr. J. W. Davis, of Richmond, a beautiful plan for an appropriate monument to be placed over the grave of James Madison, which Mr. D. is executing at the expense of some liberal and patriotic gentlemen of that city and State. An unknown lady lately called upon Mr. D. to contribute fifty dollars to the object. The Dispatch says:

"This is a gratifying evidence of the interest felt in a mark of respect to the memory of Madison, which ought to have been paid by the State itself, especially as Madison was not included in the group of the Washington statue. The reason for not including Mr. Madison in that group, as is well known, was simply that the designs embraced only the men of the Revolutionary era."

#### "THINKS I TO MYSELF."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that John Hiatt, Esq., of this county met with a serious accident on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.; by which his thigh was broken in two places. The circumstances, we learn, were these—He left Germantown, in Stokes about 3 o'clock in the morning for Mt. Airy, driving a pair of young and unbroken horses. After traveling a few miles, one of the horses becoming frightened at the shadow of a tree, made a sudden turn, as it happened in a very narrow passage of the road, upsetting the buggy and throwing Mr. Hiatt on a pile of rocks. In his fall he struck and broke the upper part of his thigh against a rock; and the buggy falling upon his thigh just below the fracture, broke it in a second place.

Mr. Hiatt exhibited a wonderful presence of mind, holding firm to the reins, extricating himself, returning the buggy, dragging himself into the seat and driving to the nearest house, where he reached at the dawn of day. We learn that he is doing well, though it will probably be months before he can return to his family.

#### RELIGIOUS.—

The revival in the Methodist Church, as noticed by us two weeks ago, is still in progress, with greatly increased interest and success. The regular exercises, however, were discontinued the first half of last week, on account of a camp meeting at Mt. Pleasant, a few miles from town, in which a greater part of the town congregation united. We have heard that a more powerful meeting were never witnessed in this county. The meeting continued six days and resulted in 100 conversions.

EXCELLENT GOOD SENSE.—A woman of St. Louis, of rare good sense, whose writings in prose and verse have won for her an enviable reputation, makes about the worst-looking and most illegible manuscript that ever puzzled and vexed a compositor or tormented a proof reader. In a recent letter she thus "owns up." We hope some one of us will read and profit.—She says:

"Dear friends I write the worst hand in the world; can't read it myself when it gets dry; The T's are not crossed, the P's are not dotted. Some words are expunged, and others are blotted, and some are spelled wrong, or letters left out."

One scarcely can tell what I'm writing about. My capital letters are all on a spree; Every B is an L, every L is a B; The P's and Q's are exactly alike; The M's, N's, and U's, are out on a strike; Some letters are large, and some very small; And the words hop about, like straw in a squall; No wonder the type can't read it at all.

COLD.—All of a sudden, unexpected, unprovided for and uninvited, the chilling breath of dreary Winter has penetrated our thinly clad bodies, and very plainly indicating to us that the time that *was*, is not; and that the time that *is*, is not, is Little children, house your toes, Jack Frost is coming.

COMMITTED.—A young man by the name of Miller, and hailing from the County of Bertie, was committed to our jail on Saturday night last. We understand that he attempted to take some fruit from a negro by force, but the negro resisting, he drew his knife and inflicted some one or two severe wounds.

DOXE UP "BROWN".—We have often heard of things being done up brown, but it has fallen to the lot of the *American Advocate* printed at Kinston, to give us the first ocular demonstration of the phrase—the last issue having come to us printed on brown paper.

GOODS.—If you have an inkling for some pretty things, warm things and good things, just make it convenient to step into some of our stores. But mind you, we stand responsible only for those whose names are given in our advertising columns. The "Times" has heard of "no such things" elsewhere.

Nothing as yet from our Junior. Hope he has not become so Celestially inclined as to forsake "terra firma." We would like to see the young man once more.

#### PRIVATE CORNER.

C. W. M.—We have never seen the "trial" you allude to. If we can procure a copy, however, we will mail it to your address. Dr. Lee of Richmond, Va., or Dr. Deems of Goldsboro, would be the surest source of a copy.

P. M. OF HAYNEVILLE MO.—Your letter is received with the names and cash. Much obliged.

STELLA writes us a long letter enquiring why the *Times* has ceased its weekly visits to her Woodland home. "I cannot be deprived of the pleasure the *Times* has ever afforded me, while chained as I often am to the couch of severe affliction. I cannot do without it, for it comes even to my couch of weariness as an old friend to help me while away many moments that would otherwise hang heavily upon my hands; and also, to lure me into forgetfulness of present affliction and past suffering. So you must haste to send me the *Times* again."

Most assuredly, Stella, we would never strike your name from our list. Every number has been sent you regularly, and your failure to receive them is owing to some unknown miscarriage.

G. F. B.—The subscription price of the *Times* from now until first of January, being just three months, is fifty cents.

R. G. S.—We are glad to welcome your evidence that the *Times* is not forgotten. Pile on the proof, even if proselytically inclined.

MAGGIE.—Three welcome to our "corner," little Maggie. That tender white Lilly, what a beautiful illustration of life. Like it, if we but fill the design of our creation, how beautiful in life, and how sweet will the fragrance of our memory be, when bruised in death.

CANDLE FACTORY BURNED.—New York, Sept. 10.—Messrs. Melvin & Knaf's candle factory, on avenue A., in this city, was burnt this morning. Loss \$100,000—partially insured.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.—The first number of this publication, so long and anxiously looked for, has made its appearance. The editor, Rev. C. H. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, devotes this issue principally to the diffusion of useful information among district committees, rather than to the prosy discussions on the advantages of education. The Journal contains 32 pages of reading matter, followed by numerous insertions of Publishers, the proceeds of which pays the expense of the publication. Thus the Superintendent is enabled to distribute 3,500 copies free of charge, over the different counties of the State. Each committee is entitled to a copy, which they can get by calling on the Chairman of the Board of each county.

HARPER for October is received. It has the appearance of being a very superior number, with a large variety of illustration. The leading article is devoted to the discussion of the races with portraits of the various species, under the strange title—"Cooking of Men."

THE HOME CIRCLE for September contains two large and beautiful full page steel engravings—"The Pilgrim" and "Infant Samuel." Its usual variety of good and interesting reading matter—just such as would delight a Christian—"Home Circle" for fireside and sabbath reading.

RESIGNATION.—We are informed from the Rail Road office here, that Mr. Garrett, Engineer and Superintendent of N. C. R. R., has had offered to him the position of Chief Engineer of the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road, has accepted, and resigns his office on this Road. We learn that the change is induced by a greatly increased salary.—*Sale Herald.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.—Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—Hon. W. W. Irwin, a prominent lawyer and formerly Mayor of the city, member of Congress, and Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, during Mr. Tyler's administration, died here this morning.

We have seen a copy of the Address recently delivered before the Greensboro Female College, by George Davis, Esq., of this town, and adopt as our "notice" of this beautiful production, the following from the Raleigh *Signal*:—*W. H. Herald.*

MR. DAVIS'S ADDRESS.—We read this address last night—pencil in hand—designing to mark some passages for publication. We marked the whole speech, and could not help it. It seemed worth something that savored of Vandalism—to tear away one branch, from this beautiful Multiflorus. So we slept on it; and now—scissors in hand—we shut our eyes and clip at venture what we publish in another column. If we had room—or could make room—we would not mutilate this finished Address, but "give thee all"—and then regret that "we could no more."

FOUND DEAD.—Peter Fuller, a mail carrier between Louisburg and Rocky Mount, N. C., was found dead in his buggy on Monday last week. Cause unknown.

#### Commercial.

##### TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DAY OF MONTH	SUN RISES	SUN SETS
Thursday, 25	6 3	5 57
Friday, 26	6 5	5 55
Saturday, 27	6 6	5 54
Sunday, 28	6 7	5 53
Monday, 29	6 8	5 52
Tuesday, 30	6 9	5 51

##### MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 7	10 36 A. M.
Full Moon, 14	8 51 "
Last Quarter, 21	12 33 "
New Moon, 28	10 34 P. M.

##### Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO STATION, September 25.  
D. Wharton, A. C. & M. Jarrell, Miss S. A. Lindsay, A. Cunningham, J. W. McManis, C. S. McRae, R. G. Lindsey, A. Weatherly, R. Higgins, W. H. Brittan, McLean & Hamner, Rose & Thom, Miss B. Whitely, David Wilson, John A. Gilmer, C. G. Yates, W. C. Porter, S. Archer, Rankin & McLean, L. Bencini, R. G. Lindsey, W. S. Gilmer, T. Blake, J. F. Garrett, S. C. & M. Jarrell, W. Tiddy, A. Lowry, E. W. Ogburn, Filly, Shaw & Son, Woodburn & Hoskins, R. Sterling, J. R. & S. Sloan, Winbourne & Witty, E. W. Caruthers, Gilmer & Hendrix, J. D. Patrick, A. Weaver, W. J. McConnell, W. W. Talbot.

##### WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]	
BACON, 14 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
CANDLES, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Fay, fast, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Admiral, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Sperm, 25 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Rio, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Laguira, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
St. Domingo, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
COTTON, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Society prime, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Pitts, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
COTTON YARN, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
No. 6 to 10, 17 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
FEATHERS, 28 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Family, 7 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Superfine, 6 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Fine, 6 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Scratched, 5 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
CORN, 85 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
WHEAT, 119 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
OATS, 40 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
PEAS, 75 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
RYE, 80 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
HIDES, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Buty, 8 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Green, 8 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2

##### NORFOLK MARKET, Va., SEPT. 22.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]	
BACON, 18 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Hams, 18 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Hog round, 14 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Western, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Sides, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Shoulders, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
BRANS, 1 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
B. E. PEAS, 1 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
BUCKWHEAT, 94 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
BUTTER, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Goshen, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Gloucester, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
LARD, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
No. 1 & 2, 14 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
DRIED APPLES, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
per bushel, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
2 to 10, 100 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Peaches, 100 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
2 to 10, 100 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
CORN, 10 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
White, 62 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Mixed, 60 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Yellow, 62 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
COFFEE, 11 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Rio, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Laguira, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
CANDLES, 12 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Admiral, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
SOAP, 4 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Brown, 4 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
Yellow, 4 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2
GUANO, 20 1/2	SHEDS, 1 1/2

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEPT. 20.	
BACON, 14 1/2	LARD, 10 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 1/2	MOLASSES, 10 1/2
CANDLES, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Fay, fast, 20 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Admiral, 20 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Sperm, 25 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Rio, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Laguira, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
St. Domingo, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
COTTON, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Society prime, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Pitts, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
COTTON YARN, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
No. 6 to 10, 17 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
FEATHERS, 28 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Family, 7 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Superfine, 6 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Fine, 6 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Scratched, 5 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
CORN, 85 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
WHEAT, 119 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
OATS, 40 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
PEAS, 75 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
RYE, 80 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
HIDES, 10 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Buty, 8 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Green, 8 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2

##### GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 25.

[Reported by RANKIN & MCLEAN.]	
BACON, 14 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
CANDLES, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Fay, fast, 20 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Admiral, 20 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Sperm, 25 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Rio, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Laguira, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
St. Domingo, 12 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
COTTON, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Society prime, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Pitts, 11 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
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Family, 7 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
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Fine, 6 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Scratched, 5 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
CORN, 85 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
WHEAT, 119 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
OATS, 40 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
PEAS, 75 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
RYE, 80 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
HIDES, 10 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Buty, 8 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2
Green, 8 1/2	NAILS, 5 1/2

##### ONLY FIFTEEN THOUSAND NUMBERS.

SOUTHERN LOTTERY! on the Havana Plan! More Prizes than Blanks, 7,805 Prizes! \$102,000! Only 15,000 numbers! Prizes payable without deduction.

##### JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

To be drawn OCTOBER 15th, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

Patrons will please examine this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME carefully—compare it with other, and find it the best ever offered, and the chances to obtain Capitals far better than any other scheme offered, don't purchase Tickets.

##### CAPITAL \$15,000!

1 Prize, 15,000 is.....\$15,000
1 " 5,000 is.....5,000
1 " 2,000 is.....2,000
2 " 1,000 are.....2,000
5 " 500 are.....2,500
75 " 100 are.....7,500
20 Approx. of \$50 are.....1,000



## Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.  
Lines suggested by hearing a lady singing at a distance, while alone.  
BY PETER PETERSON, ESQ.

There is a voice that singeth ever,  
Songs of gladness, lays of love,  
That smoothly flows as life's fair river,  
Glides in Paradise above;  
And much my soul delights to listen  
To its echoes as they swell,  
Where bathed in dew, bright flowers glisten  
And the sweets of summer dwell.

'Tis music to me as I wander  
In the vale of tears below,  
And its soft tones, when drooping under  
Heavenly trials, toils and woe,  
Fall on my heart like angel whispers,  
Cheering me by their sweet sound;  
As they are borne on evening zephyrs,  
My lone cot and me around.

Pure from a source that faileth never,  
Deeply shined within the breast,  
And to this bosom mansion ever—  
Ever, welcome—ever blessed;  
Food, food remembrance brightly cherish  
Each loved tone and look and glance,  
Till life shall cease and memory perish  
Cold together in death's embrace.

Yes! sing, dear, let naught disturb thee,  
But pure joy here be thy guest,  
And thy sweet songs still comfort bring me,  
Till I'm called away to rest;  
Where angels wreath unfading roses  
Round their shining harps of gold,  
And each seraph saint repines  
Midst a scene of bliss untold.

Yes! sing the songs we'll hear again,  
When from earth we shall retire,  
To meet in Heaven there to remain  
Members of the everlasting choir;  
And repeat there as angels sing  
With such zeal and melody,  
That Heaven's loftiest domes shall ring  
An answer back in sympathy.

FOR THE TIMES.  
**CHRISTIAN FORTITUDE.**  
BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

Cheer up, poor traveler—up and on—  
Think not to faint upon the way;  
The' thou art weary and the road is rough,  
And cold and stormy lower is the day.

For soon the rain will be overpast—  
Then dense and bright, like pearls the clouds  
Will lie—  
The cold, forsooth, will little longer last—  
Then may'st thou wead thy way 'neath an  
azure sky.

Sink not, the' many a throb of grief and pain  
Thy weary breaking heart hath known;  
In the same path thy Savior once hath trod,  
And thro' deep anguish passed without a moan.

Thy friends have gone and left thee here alone!  
Forget not, then, how dear a father's love,  
And hap'ly may'st thou, thro' a Father's love,  
Meet around His throne, His blessings there  
to share.

Go, speed, poor traveler, on thy pilgrims—  
Faint not, nor weary by the way;  
Soon wilt thou gain a happy heritage—  
Soon wilt thou enter the "Eternal Day."  
—Bridgeport, 1856.

## Our Easy Chair.

THE SENTIMENTALIST IN COURT.—  
"What is your name?" "My name is  
Norval on the Grampian hills." "Where  
did you come from?" "I come from the  
happy land where care is unknown."  
"Where are you going now?" "I dreamt  
I dwelt in marble halls." "Where are you  
going to?" "Far, far o'er hill and dale."  
"What is your occupation?" "I played  
on a harp of a thousand strings." "Are  
you married?" "Long time ago. Polly  
put the little on." "When were you  
married?" "Twelve o'clock one  
starlight night. I ever shall remember."  
"How many children have you?"  
"There's Doll and Bett and Moll and Kate,  
and—"  
"What is your wife's name?" "O  
no I never mention her." "Did your wife  
oppose your leaving?" "She wept not  
when we parted." "In what condition  
do you leave her?" "A rose tree in full  
blossom." "Is your family provided for?"  
"A little farm well tilled." "Did your  
wife drive you off?" "O sublime was the  
warning." "What did your wife say to  
you that induced you to leave?" "Come  
rest in this bosom." "Was your wife good  
looking?" "She was all my fancy painted  
her." "Did your wife ever treat you badly?"  
"Oft in the still night." "When  
you announced your intention of emigrating,  
what did your wife say?" "Oh dear  
what can the matter be." "And what did  
you reply?" "Sweet Kitty Clower, don't  
bother me so." "Where did you last see  
her?" "We met—'twas in a crowd." "What  
did she say to you when in the act  
of leaving?" "Go forget me." "Do you  
still love her?" "The Minstrels returned  
from the war." "What are your posses-  
sions?" "Old Dog Troy." "What do you  
propose to do with him?" "Send him to  
the other side of Jordan." "How do you  
propose to make a living?" "Pull off my  
coat and roll up my sleeves." The Judge  
could not stand more and accordingly sent  
him up for three months.

SAFE WAY OF BETTING ON THE ELEC-  
TION.—A new style of bet has been intro-  
duced into the canvass. A gentleman  
proposes to a lady of different politics from  
himself to bet a kiss that his candidate  
would win, on these terms: "If Fillmore  
is chosen, you are to kiss me; if Buchanan,  
I am to kiss you."

WITTY RETORT.—A gentleman once  
asked a lady of his acquaintance—"What  
are you making, Miss Knapp?" "Knapp-  
sacks, was the reply."

## Adzactly.

A minister was passing a field in Starke  
county a few days ago, in which a boy  
was plowing some rooty ground at which  
he swore very wicked oaths every few  
paces. He remained on his horse until  
the profane little teamster came up to the  
fence at the end of his row, when he ac-  
cused him:

"My boy, couldn't you get along with  
your plowing without swearing so wicked-  
ed?"

"No, darn it, or you either."  
At it the spectacled dignitary went,  
the team hearing a strange voice, moved  
on rather briskly, which at every sticking  
point nearly jerked him out of his boots,  
and finally tossing his hat in one direction  
and his specks in another while he would  
exclaim at every such trouble "Why I  
never saw the like!" until he had repeat-  
ed it about forty times, when the boy be-  
coming impatient, took hold of the plow  
with—

"Get away, you old fool—you might as  
well swear as to tell so many darned lies  
about it, constantly saying you never saw  
the like, and seeing it all the time!"

"SUCH A GETTING UP STAIRS."—The  
Scientific American says that a man in  
Orange county, (New York), was found  
one night climbing the over-shot wheel  
in a fulling mill.—He was asked what he  
was doing. He said he was "trying to get  
up to bed, but somehow or other these  
stairs won't hold still!"

A VERY GOOD PUN.—When does a  
young lady wish to win more than seven  
bennet at once? When she tries to fasci-  
nate (fasten eight.)

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF A DAY  
OR NIGHT.—At any time of the year, dou-  
ble the time of the sun's rising, which  
gives the length of the night, and double  
the time of setting, which gives the length  
of the day.

## The Farmer.

HOW TO WINTER SWEET POTATOES.—  
We gather the following receipt, from one  
of our Agricultural papers, for safe win-  
tering sweet potatoes. The writer says he  
never fails, and during last winter, when  
nearly every body failed to keep seed, he  
says he had not a dozen rotted roots. A  
special call has been made for his simple  
plan which he gives as follows:—

Take out of the ground not too soon  
after the frost kills the vines; and don't  
wait too long, so as to get them frost bit-  
ten. Dig in dry weather; have some out-  
house; some garret or some such house,  
not fit for any thing else, it makes no odds  
if it is a little open, if dry. Have a good  
strong plank floor, laid close, sprinkle a  
bed of cotton seed, a few inches thick; on  
this put your potatoes, piled up, as much  
as possible, without rolling down. Let  
them lay here and dry a few days then  
cover the whole over with the same, (cot-  
ton seed) some eight or ten inches, and  
your potatoes will keep sound all the win-  
ter. How much more convenient and safe  
this plan. When you want to get your  
eating roots, go to them carefully; open  
the seed; take out what you want, and  
put the seed back and all will be safe.

When you first cover leave no air hole,  
as some think they ought to have, you  
want to exclude the air entirely from them.  
If this be of any service, it is at your  
command.

## JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. The roof slope of an out building,  
even so low you can but stand up in the  
centre will do, and you can make your  
pile the same shape as the roof, and if  
it is 40 or 50 feet all the same, if you have  
the potatoes put in a long, continuous  
pile. Or if you have room in your gin-  
house, on any floor, very good, put them  
here but avoid putting in basement or  
damp low rooms, where most people seek  
to keep them.

## SALT ON WHEAT.

Theodore Perry of Lacon, Ill., in the  
Prairie Farmer, says:  
Having tried the experiment of sowing  
salt on wheat, I deem it my duty to give  
the result to your readers, and I hope it  
my betted by others and their experience  
given through your columns. A field of  
ten acres was divided into equal parts and  
sown with spring wheat. After the wheat  
was well harrowed in, one bushel and a  
half of salt per acre, was sown broadcast  
on one-half of each parcel of ground. Soon  
after the wheat was up, its color distinct-  
ly indicated where the salt was sown, and  
the result was, that the wheat was ripe for  
the sickle five days earlier than the other  
portions of the field. Not a particle of  
scab or rust could be found, while that by  
its side was affected with both. The wheat  
in the several pieces was all stacked to-  
gether so that we could not ascertain the in-  
crease of the yield; I judged, however, it  
was from four to five bushels per acre. The  
soil was sandy loam, and the field was  
so divided that in my opinion the test was  
satisfactory.

A NOVEL RING.—It is stated that the  
wife of one of the most distinguished  
physicians of Paris wears a ring made of  
iron that was extracted from the blood  
disc from her husband during some  
disease with which he was afflicted. This  
is a new use for blood.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The  
Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says:—The  
Planet brought down from Lake Superi-  
rior a thousand pounds of moss for Dr.  
Derby, of Detroit, who has been making  
experiments upon it in the manufacture of  
paper. The Dr. says that moss makes a  
beautiful white paper, without any prepara-  
tion of the raw material for the common  
paper mills. In all respects it is equal to  
linen rags, and can be found in unlimited  
quantities on Isle Royale and several other  
localities in the vicinity, at a very small  
comparative cost.

How to Promote peace in a  
Family.

1. Remember that our will is likely to  
be crossed every day, so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil  
nature as well as ourselves, and therefore  
we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper and  
disposition of each individual.

4. To look upon each member of the  
family as one for whom we should have a  
care.

5. When any good happens to any one  
to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry  
answer, to "overcome evil with good."

7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity  
we feel irritable, to keep a very strict  
watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are so suffer-  
ing, and drop a word of kindness and  
sympathy suited to them.

9. To watch for little opportunities of  
pleasing, and to put little annoyances out  
of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of every-  
thing, of the weather, and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly of the servants—to  
praise them for little things when you  
can.

12. In all little pleasures which may  
occur, to put self last.

13. To try for "the soft answer which  
turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an  
unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves:  
"Have I not often done the same and  
been forgiven?"

15. In conversation not to exalt our-  
selves, but to bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the young  
ones, and treat them with respect.

17. Never to judge one another harsh-  
ly but to attribute a good motive when we  
can.

PERSEVERANCE.—How many young men  
in our land are wishing and sighing to be  
great, who nevertheless, will pass away in  
obscurity? And the reason is a simple  
one and soon told. They failed in per-  
severance.—There are two principles,  
which, if we possess, we may succeed in  
any undertaking. They are industry and  
perseverance. Do you live secluded from  
the world, and wish to rise in their estima-  
tion and command their admiration? Set  
your brains to studying and reflecting, and  
you may scatter your influence over the  
world. But you must persist.

## Scientific American.

TWELFTH YEAR.  
ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR CASH PRIZES.  
THE Twelfth Annual Volume of this  
useful publication commences on the 13th  
day of September next.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is an illus-  
trated periodical, devoted chiefly to the pro-  
mulgation of information relating to the various  
Mechanics and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manu-  
factures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, En-  
gineering, Mill-work, and all interests which  
the light of Practical Science is calculated to  
advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also  
published every week, including official copies  
of all the patent claims, together with news and  
information upon other subjects.

\$1,000—in cash prizes—will be paid on  
the 1st of January next, for the largest list of sub-  
scribers, as follows: 200 for the 1st; 175 for  
the 2d; 150 for the 3d; 125 for the 4th; 100  
for the 5th; 75 for the 6th; 50 for the 7th;  
40 for the 8th; 30 for the 9th; 25 for the 10th;  
20 for the 11th; and 10 for the 12th. For all  
Clubs of 20 and upward, the subscription price  
is only 1 40. Names can be sent from any  
post office until Jan. 1, 1857. Here are fine  
chances to secure cash prizes.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, \$2 a year,  
or \$1 for six months. Five copies for six  
months, \$4; for a year \$8. Specimen copies  
sent gratis.

Southern, Western, or Canada money, or  
postage stamps taken in part for subscriptions.  
Letters should be directed, post-paid, to  
MUNN & CO.,  
128 Fulton Street, N. York.

Messrs. Munn & Co. are extensively en-  
gaged in procuring patents for new inventions,  
and will advise inventors, without charge, in  
regard to the novelty of their improvements.  
(28:tf)

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR  
MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor  
Ward Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive,  
and in full supply on hand, French Burr  
Mill Stones of any size, to order, and war-  
ranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or  
any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,  
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market  
streets.

NEW BOOKS.  
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.  
Mrs. Hale's New "Do."  
Downing's fruit and Fruit Trees of America.  
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.  
Smith's Landscape Gardening.  
Evans' Millwright's Guide.  
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and  
for sale by  
JAN. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Road-  
ers, No. 1. 25 do. No. 2.  
Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. York.  
These Roaders are adapted to C. School  
and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt  
For sale by  
E. W. OGBURN.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,  
Let Every One Read.  
1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views  
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on  
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of  
Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime,  
etc. With an account of the true Character  
of the United States Government, and its policy  
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization  
of Aliens, etc. BY JOHN P. SANDERSON.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy,  
as opposed to the encroachments of For-  
eign Influence, and especially to the inter-  
ference of the Papacy in the political interests  
and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R.  
Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by  
June E. W. OGBURN.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC  
OCTAGON BURIAL CASES  
Can always be found at the  
CABINET WAREHOUSE  
PETER THURSTON,  
West Market, Greensboro.

THESE CASES are extensively  
used, and possess valuable advantages over  
all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing  
in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They  
are made of the most imperishable materials,  
also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust  
or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we  
have the gratifying reflection that the bodies  
of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are  
free from irruption of water or depredations of  
vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be  
kept, obviating the necessity of heavy burials,  
or, if desired, transported to a distant land.  
The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel  
Webster, and many other distinguished per-  
sons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind.  
The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic  
Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect re-  
semblance of highly polished Rosewood, and  
free from objections expressed by some con-  
cerning the shape and appearance of the former  
styles.

A New Book.  
The Old North State in 1776; See-  
ing the Battles, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D.,  
just published, and for sale by  
Aug. 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

A. PERRY SPERRY,  
(Formerly of Greensboro, N. C.)  
WITH  
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN  
STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS,  
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,  
1856. NEW YORK. [2-ly]

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.  
A GOOD second-hand Carriage for  
sale very cheap. Apply soon to  
July 11, 1856. E. G. LINDSAY.

1 DOZ. WHEELER'S History of N.  
Carolina.  
FOOT'S Sketches of North  
Carolina.  
Just received and for sale by  
July, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

New Books.  
Miss Murray's Letters.  
Widow Bedot papers, Mem-  
oirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Pa-  
pers, T. S. Arthur's work, Nickaboek-  
er, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of  
Pearl River, The New Purser, Forest Frag-  
ment and other Tales Eldest the Quakers,  
Campfire's of the Redmen &c.  
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

21X MINUTE CHURNS.  
A NOTHER Lot of these Celebrated  
Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at  
Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.  
JAMES M. TOWLES,  
Raleigh, N. C. (27:tf)

LAMPS.  
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received  
at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

## FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

HARRELL & MORING, Success-  
ors to J. G. Eland, having taken the  
shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs,  
opposite the HOPKINS HOUSE, beg leave to in-  
form the citizens of Greensboro, and the sur-  
rounding country, that they are prepared to  
execute all orders in their line with neatness  
and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' expe-  
rience in some of the most fashionable establish-  
ments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright  
of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he  
cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cut-  
ting, being regularly in the receipt of the New  
York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please.  
Give us a trial.  
February, 1856. 6:ly.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.  
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,  
DEPT 1818,

Respectfully offer their professional services  
to the citizens of Greensboro, and all  
others who may desire operations performed  
in the most approved, modern  
and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all  
every operation pertaining in any way to Den-  
tal Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.  
The Senior of the firm has in his possession  
Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental  
Surgeons, American Society of Dental Surgeons,  
and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has  
been in the regular practice of the profession  
for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms  
[on Market Street two doors above the Island  
House], in a handsome and comfortable man-  
ner for the reception of ladies, where one of  
the firm may always be found. Ladies will  
be waited on at their residences if desired.  
January 1, 1856. 1-ly.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.  
Grain and Grass Keepers.  
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat  
Fans.  
Heavy and Light Horse Powers & Thrashers.  
Revolving Horse Rakes.  
Sinclair's and Rockaway Grain Cradles.  
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best  
qualities.

Also,  
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grind Mill.  
Ditto Corn Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers  
combined warranted to grind table meal.  
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,  
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob  
Leavel's improved "Crushers."  
America.

McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.  
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller  
Straw Cutters.  
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be  
had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight ad-  
vance.  
JAMES M. TOWLES,  
(27:tf) Raleigh, N. C.

KEITH & FLANNER,  
Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
THROUGH FREIGHT TO WIL-  
MINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have  
made an arrangement with the Railroad Com-  
pany to run a freight car with their Mail Train  
twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington  
daily, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thurs-  
day—leave Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday.  
Our agent will accompany the car to receive  
and deliver freight at all the intermediate sta-  
tions. The first car will leave Salisbury on Mon-  
day 23rd inst.

KEITH & FLANNER,  
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (28:tf)

CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Great reduction in the price of  
Ready Made Clothing.  
INTENDING to sell out my entire  
stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes,  
Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my  
Store, I call the attention of all in want of such  
goods to come and see me before purchasing  
elsewhere, and I will sell them the above men-  
tioned articles cheaper than they ever have  
been sold in this part of the country.

May 25th '56. S. ARCHER,  
East Market Street.

New Books.  
Macaulay's History of England,  
Hume's "Do."  
Irrving's Works Complete.  
Goldsmith's "Do."  
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.  
Chamber's information for the people.  
Anatomy of Melanchole.  
The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c.  
Bancroft's History of the U. S.  
Weems's Life of Marion.  
Do "Washington."  
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD  
AND ZINC just received and for  
sale low for cash by  
RANKIN & McLEAN, Agents.  
Baltimore White Lead Company, N. Y.  
June 18, 1856.

DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL ex-  
tended, or its false spokes extracted,  
and an exhibition of ELDER GRAYES, the  
Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brown-  
low's Knoxville Whig.  
Just received and for sale by  
June, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Passengers to  
NORFOLK COLLEGE.  
A TWO-HORSE COLLEGE.  
A Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to  
carry the MAIL and PASSENGERS to the  
College.

The distance is six miles; first-rate road;  
fair, twenty-five cents.  
All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at  
Normal, will be promptly delivered, if address-  
ed to my care at Thomasville.  
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL  
(26:tf)

THE REVISED CODE.  
COPIES received and for sale.  
May, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.  
Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.  
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.  
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.  
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.  
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.  
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and  
Baptist.  
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,  
Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose  
and Poetical works in General Literature,  
Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and  
Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Ar-  
ticles, &c.  
Greensboro, N. C.  
Market Street, second square from the court  
house.

HELP  
Young America!!

DAMS & STEINER would most respect-  
fully inform the public, that they have  
opened a new Harness Establishment, in the  
town of Greensboro, on East Market street, a  
few doors below the Court House, in the build-  
ing formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where  
they would be pleased to have their friends call  
and examine their work, and hear their prices  
before purchasing elsewhere. They are prepared  
to make harness, of any quality,  
from the plainest to the finest extra finish,  
will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they  
are determined to sell their work, all of which  
is manufactured with their own hands, of the  
best materials, and in the most durable and  
economy manner, on such terms as cannot fail to  
give general satisfaction. As they are just com-  
mencing their career in life, they hope their  
friends will manifest an interest in their suc-  
cess, in proportion to their own assiduity, in-  
dustry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and  
a liberal support from those who stand in need  
of the articles they are engaged in manufactur-  
ing.  
Greensboro, Feb. 1856. 7:ly.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.  
Ambrotypes.  
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the  
ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro and vi-  
cinity, that he is now prepared to take AM-  
BROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of  
art; they surpass the DAGUERRETYPE in the  
beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate  
contrast between light and shade, making a  
positive picture that can be seen in any light,  
and are not affected by atmosphere or water,  
and will last for all time.

Also,  
DAGUERRETYPE, in all the various  
branches of the art with the newest im-  
provements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping  
and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. AP-  
RATES and STOCK FURNISHING, &c.  
J. A. STARRETT.

POWLAND & BROTHERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
KNOXVILLE, VIRGINIA.

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-  
vantageously, any quantity of flour from  
Greensboro, Albemarle, Guilford and neighboring  
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Hon. THOS. REEVES, Albemarle,  
JOHN N. HARRIS, do  
P. A. HOLT, do  
W. H. ALBRIGHT, do  
J. H. HAUGHTON, Chatham,  
A. H. LINDLEY, do  
P. C. CAMERON, Orange,  
JOHN E. LYON, do  
W. J. BISHAM, do  
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Feb. 6. 6:ly.

Cabinet Furniture,  
MADE AND SOLD BY  
PETER THURSTON,  
WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.  
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes  
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Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and  
Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany top;  
Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bu-  
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&c.  
All made as good and sold as low as North-  
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Popular Birch, and Walnut Lumber, and  
Country Produce at market prices—taken in  
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HAVING received his full supply  
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Berges, Tissues and Grandines,  
Brilliant and Gingham, Challies, Al-  
pacas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Fig-  
ured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and  
Bonnet Silks, Gents, Summer Cassimers,  
Drap d'Ete and Bou Sins, Farmer's  
Satin, &c., Figured Silk Mar-  
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-  
ask, NAPKINS, Linen  
Sheeting, Towelling,  
Dinities, Swiss  
MUSLIN.  
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin,  
Swiss and Scotch, Flannel, Tape and Plane  
Jacquets and Nantocks, Velvet and Plain  
Berges, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Fan-  
tasy Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray  
Linen, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings,  
and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods,  
Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East cor-  
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COMMISSION & FORWARDING  
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THESE BEDSTEADS, with other  
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